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QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL



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MEDICINE AND BIOLOGY.

A few days ago, I was asked what connection animal biology had with medical science. The gentleman who asked the question was a highly trained man on the literary side. The question came unexpectedly, the time was brief in which to answer it, the facts available for a reply were multitudinous, and as a consequence, my attempts at explanation left him, I fear, more befogged than enlightened. The incident suggested, however, the necessity of setting down as clearly as possible the relation of certain parts of biology to certain parts of medicine.

In the first place, we must distinguish between the doctor who is a mere tradesman, and the doctor who is a thoroughly educated man. The former works by rule of thumb, and rises little above the times when the doctor was also a barber; the latter devotes study, skill, insight and conscience to the service of humanity. The one skins through his examinations, and then uses pills, powders and plasters, in blind attempts to stop the progress of a disease which he does not understand; the other patiently sets to work to investigate the cause of disease, and then applies the appropriate remedies.

No institution can develop the highest type of physician by exacting from him a narrow medical training. Time was, when a doctor's biological studies were confined to human anatomy and human physiology. Gradually a change came. The great teachers of human anatomy began to dissect domesticated animals. Harvey, writing home from the continent in 1636, after the Thirty Years' War, says: "By the way, we could scarce see a dog, crow, kite, raven, or any bird, or anything to anatomize; only some few miserable people, the reliques of the war and the plague, whom famine had made anatomies before I came." His *Exercitatio Anatomica de motu cordis et Sanguinis* is based upon comparative anatomy. In common with other great investigators, he discovered that the bones, arteries, muscles, nerves, &c., found in man, are present in the horse, dog, &c. The anatomical terms, therefore, used in describing the parts of a human being were simply transferred to corresponding parts of tame, and later on, to similar parts of wild animals. The science of comparative anatomy was thus founded. Upon this foundation, comparative physiology was based, and upon both, was reared the superstruc-

ture—comparative medicine. Sir Astley Cooper, who, by the by, was professor of *comparative* anatomy in the Royal College of Surgeons, bought up discarded race horses, treated their diseases precisely as he did those of human patients, and soon possessed an unrivaled stud of thoroughbreds. Veterinary medicine slowly emerged into one of the learned professions. It has, in turn, re-acted upon human medicine, and to-day, it lends its aid to every important advance in the progress of medical science.

But while admitting that Harvey was a great comparative anatomist—greater than any contemporary, one may almost say, greater than any successor until the times of Hunter and Meckel, some critic may object that it is not necessary to repeat the work of these men, and that it is not necessary, at the present time, for any graduate in medicine to know more anatomy than human anatomy. In answer to this, it may be said that if the aim is to turn out mere tradesmen, then precious little human anatomy will suffice. From this narrow point of view, the medical curriculum might well be cut down to two years. But, if the aim is to give to graduates in medicine breadth of view in regard to the healthy processes of the body, to give insight into disease—its spread, ravages and consequences, then a five years' curriculum is not too long in which to give the necessary training.

Everything that is best in the practice of modern medicine and surgery has grown out of studies in comparative anatomy, in comparative physiology and in the comparative diseases of man and animals. Perhaps no better illustration of this can be adduced than what is found in a circular letter

issued a few weeks ago from the Cancer Institute, London, England. As every one knows, this institution was founded and endowed about two years ago, for the purpose of discovering a cure for these terrible afflictions. Since then, able experts have been at work upon the problem, but thus far without success. The circular referred to announces that the institution will, for the next few years, direct its energies solely towards ascertaining the cause of the disease. Until this is found, it is idle to look for a cure. The disease is to be studied not merely as it occurs in man, but in animals as well. In other words, the problem is to be attacked from the point of view of comparative anatomy and comparative disease. The circular asks the co-operation of comparative anatomists all over the civilized world. Biological laboratories in Europe, Asia and America are requested to forward, to the institute in London, tumors or cancerous growths found in any part of any animal. Already a beginning has been made. Cancerous growths have been obtained from the horse, cow, sheep, dog, pig, cat, mouse, hen, Indian parakeet, salamander, cod, gurnard and trout. In each case, the special kind of cancer was determined, and was found to be similar to cancerous growths in a man. The first report issued by the Institute was published in the *British Medical Journal* of 30th Jan., 1904, and expresses the hope that a comparative study of 20,000 cases in different kinds of animals may throw some light upon the causes if not the cure of these terrible maladies. Evidently the historic method of investi-

gation is still the dominant one in the Royal College of Physicians and Surgeons, London.

A few words in regard to physiology. As most people are aware, a knowledge of anatomy must precede a knowledge of physiology. A man must understand the structure of a watch before he can understand how it keeps time. When anatomy stands still so does physiology. The reason why British medical men have not been pioneers in recent researches into the physiology of the nervous system is because the minute anatomy of the brain and spinal cord has been at a standstill. Elsewhere than in Britain, it has been worked out largely by experiments upon living animals. Untold suffering has been the result. In Britain, an anti-vivisection act of Parliament has hindered or completely stopped all such experiments, and with their cessation, nearly all progress in the anatomy and physiology of the brain and spinal cord. In Spain, Russia, and Italy, where there is as yet no anti-vivisection legislation, experimentation still goes on, and from these countries have come wonderful additions to our knowledge. This is not the place in which to discuss the ethics of vivisection. I am merely stating facts in order to make clear one relation of medical science to biology. If the pathways and centres of the brain and cord of the lower animals had not been mapped out by means of vivisection, our knowledge of brain function in man would have consisted largely of gaps and guesses. Comparative anatomy and physiology are the keys with which its mysteries have been unlocked.

Nor is nerve physiology the only branch of the subject that is depend-

ent upon vivisection experiments. Recent advances in our knowledge of the digestive processes have been made by Powlow by this method, and it is safe to say could never have been made without it. To such an extent does physiology depend upon observations and experiments on lower animals, that the subject as taught to medical students is now spoken of as animal physiology—not human physiology. Our knowledge of this latter is exceedingly meagre. Examinations of the healthy fluids and tissues of the body, and of the normal processes carried on by its external organs includes about all the human physiology there is known. Obviously, no experiments can be carried on with human beings except the very simplest. But with animals the case is different. Dead animals tell no tales.

In embryology we meet with a precisely similar state of affairs. Here every step of our knowledge has been gained by experiments and observations on the reproductive processes among lower animals. Writing of Harvey in 1642, Aubrey says: "He came several times to our college (Trinity), to George Bathurst, B.A., who had a hen to hatch eggs in his chamber, which they opened daily to see the progress and way of generation." Here is clearly indicated the source of the materials embodied in Harvey's second great work, the *Exercitationes de Generatione*. Hertwig asserts that the generative changes taking place in the human embryo for the first three weeks are absolutely unknown. We do know very well what these changes are in the domesticated animals, and we assume that they are exactly similar in

a human being. You may call this a huge assumption if you will, but it is no greater an assumption than much of our so-called knowledge of the digestive, secretory and nutritive processes of the human body. They are all alike based upon comparative anatomy and comparative physiology.

I pass over the explanation which biology offers for the existence of vestigial structures in man, such as the vermiform appendix, and muscles of the ear, tail, scalp, forearm, &c. Readers who are interested in the origin of these structures will find them discussed in Wiedersheim's *Structure of Man*. I pass over also the origin of the malformations and deformities with which a small percentage of the human race is afflicted. These with imbecility and idiocy find their only rational explanation in the light which comparative anatomy throws upon the human frame. They are all evidences of man's past history, and of his indissoluble kinship with lower animals. Nor can I delay to point out how biology has shed a flood of light upon the spread of the infectious diseases, and made clear the necessity for aseptic and antiseptic surgery. For bacteriology is merely one branch of biology, and finds its *raison d'être* as a medical subject of study solely in the fact that some twenty-five diseases are caused by microscopic plants or animals getting into the body, and producing there those symptoms and effects which we know to be characteristic of a contagious disease. Measles, small-pox, diphtheria and consumption are examples of such diseases. To prevent the spread of these scourges, there has grown up the science of Public Health, with its Boards

of Health and its health officers, in every enlightened community in the world.

Rather must I hurry on to point out how in Ontario, through the action of the Medical Council, medical education has drifted away somewhat from the best traditions of the past. The Ontario Medical Council does not require its licentiates to have studied biology in any wide sense. Its spirit is largely that of the trades' unions. You will look in vain for biology in the council's curriculum. In Britain, on the contrary, the first session in medicine is devoted to chemistry, physics and biology. In the old land, it is clearly recognized that if a man would understand human life and action, he must study animal life. Every year shows the wisdom of early investigators like Harvey and Hunter; because every year shows new connections between the diseases of man and the life of other living organisms. What is more wonderful than the discovery of the cause of the malarial fevers through the agency of the mosquito, or the discovery of those serums which are used to combat the deadly effects of disease-producing bacteria? If medical men had limited their studies, in the past, exclusively to human beings, medical science would still be little better than a collection of old wives' fables.

I have no desire to underestimate the good work of the Ontario Medical Council. It has kept up a high standard of proficiency by means of its strict examinations. But it has not been liberal or progressive in framing its curriculum. It did not add bacteriology until long after the medical

schools had been teaching it. Only last summer did it prescribe physics. Botany, once found upon its curriculum, has been dropped. Animal biology, including comparative anatomy, has not yet received recognition.

The curriculum is faulty in another respect. It requires only two years to be spent upon anatomy, physiology, chemistry, materia medica and pharmacy, and three years upon the strictly professional or final subjects. The historic methods of the great physicians would suggest that it would be vastly better to spend three years upon the primary subjects, including physics and biology, and two upon the final. The fifth year's course has hitherto been a sham; and even with the change made last summer is merely a repetition of the fourth. It is a waste of time which might far better be devoted to laying a broad foundation in an accurate knowledge of human and comparative anatomy, comparative physiology, physiological chemistry and experimental pharmacology—in short, in acquiring a wide knowledge of biology, the only co-ordinating subject of the medical curriculum.

A. P. KNIGHT.

DR. ESHOO.

We have heard that in response to a letter from Dr. Eshoo, in which he says that he will need quite a sum to put up a small "hospital-like place" for a dispensary, and in which to treat his poor patients—whom he now treats at his father's house,—Sir Sandford Fleming has offered to give a small sum towards a purse for Dr. Eshoo. We hope that many of our friends outside the College will follow

his example. We also hope that all the students will give something—give even five cents if you will, for a lot of little sums soon make quite a pile. Please do not wait to be asked, for we cannot expect the collectors to go around canvassing at this time of the year; but if you intend giving anything, please give it at once to one of the collectors, or else hand it in at the Sanctum or Post-Office. We are glad to acknowledge the receipt of \$10.00 from Dean Connell. A little over \$5.00 has so far been gathered among the students. We hope to be able to report quite an increase in our next issue.



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Editorials.

IN a Sunday afternoon address delivered in Convocation Hall on March 20th, Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, of Toronto, clearly and forcibly indicated some of the sores with which the body politic is afflicted. The subject is one which every true citizen must earnestly consider; for, since our national life is a reflex of our private life, the present state of the former would seem to indicate that the latter is in great need of purification and elevation. As Dr. Chown stated so emphatically, the great need of the people is a public conscience. In our public life, we seem to relegate to obscurity those principles of justice and honour which in private we endeavour to follow. In politics ideals are held which would be considered disgraceful in our everyday dealings with one another. Politics is often regarded as a "game," and yet methods are resorted to which no sportsman would condescend to employ. In a certain Rifle Association,

a member was expelled in disgrace because in a shooting competition he bribed the target marker to credit him with bull's-eyes which he had never shot. And yet in our elections, unfair and unjust methods are used; money is spent, votes bought and sold, reputations reviled, in fact knavery and chicanery are to be met with on all sides; and yet such is the state of public morality, so deadened is our public conscience, that we excuse many of these evils and regard the rest as inevitable.

A great deal of the public apathy towards political corruption is no doubt due to its prevalence. Familiarity has robbed it of its hideousness and the commercial spirit willingly condones such a prolific source of wealth. Ontario, we are assured by Dr. Chown, is not any worse than the rest of our Dominion, although this is a rather meagre bit of consolation. We can, however, affirm that in certain technical devices, ballot switching, for instance, Ontario's preëminence is unchallenged.

This regrettable state of affairs will continue until our national conscience is quickened and the truth is brought home to us that in our public as in our private life, we must act honestly, honourably and unselfishly. The inestimable and sacred value of the ballot must be recognized. The ballot is one of the means by which an individual can take his share in shaping the destinies of his country and he must see to it that this high privilege is not debased or sold for a few dollars. In fact, the only satisfactory and universal remedy to the evils of political impurity is as old as man himself; it is the same remedy for the nation as for the individual. The re-

generation of the individual requires an unceasing obedience to high ideals, ideals broadened and deepened by an ever fuller knowledge of man and the world. With a nation, its regeneration can only be effected by its citizens, and just in proportion as a nation has as citizens, men of high ideals, active in their realization, to that degree will the life of the nation be pure, unblemished and of good report.

AT the supper given recently by the Principal to the A. M. S. executive, Hockey executive and team, and JOURNAL staff, Dean Connell, in proposing the toast to the JOURNAL staff, mentioned the fact that the members of the staff receive no recognition for their work during the session. This of course holds true, with the exception of an occasional word of encouragement or praise from the graduates and students; which, to the members of the staff, is very gratifying. But it is also true that there are many others around the University who serve their Alma Mater and yet receive no recognition, beyond, perhaps, a welcome word of praise, or, no less frequently, a word of blame. On behalf of the JOURNAL staff, however, we are glad to say that the students have helped us, at least by not finding fault, though the staff is always glad to welcome any suggestions that may be made.

But when the question of a substantial recognition of the work of the staff is raised, there are so many considerations involved, that it becomes a difficult problem to settle. We may, however, start out with two axioms: first, that work done by any Queen's student is done freely, the only remuneration he desires being the consci-

ousness of work done well; second, that any recognition by his Alma Mater of work done by any student for her should be a mark of gratitude for work well done, and not an inducement to do work in the future. We have only to look around and see the large numbers of students who are serving their Alma Mater in little things as well as in big things, to feel that the first of these is true. Many offices in our College Societies are held, at the cost of time and inconvenience, by students who receive no recognition but to have their pictures taken in various groups. There are many students who turn out to play football and hockey, who practice regularly no matter how much they may be inconvenienced, and who, unless they win a championship, receive no recognition of their services but the satisfaction of having played on a Queen's team. Many others who fill no office at all, regularly attend College meetings and serve on committees, and help decorate,—and what is more, help in taking down the decorations; they put in their time doing the drudgery of College work, and receive absolutely no recognition. We may safely take it for granted then, that the student doing the work desires no recognition of his services beyond the satisfaction of knowing that the work has been done well.

Of course, as a body of students, we often feel it our duty to recognize the services of those who are doing the work. But then the question rises, whose services are we to recognize and whose leave unrecognized, for it is not always the students who come before our notice most, that are doing the most work. However, if any po-

sition has been, because of peculiar circumstances, a trying one, and yet has been filled successfully; or if, for any reason, the students feel that the work has been done so well as to merit special recognition, it may then be most fitting to recognize in some substantial way, the service rendered, perhaps by granting an honorarium. And this recognition is the more deserved if it is not expected, and if the work is done solely for the sake of benefitting one's Alma Mater. But any such recognition of services rendered should not be regarded as establishing a precedent. The expenses incurred by any one in serving his Alma Mater should of course be paid by the organization which he is serving. And in many a position, as in that of business manager of the JOURNAL, the only plan on which the position can be satisfactorily financed is to give the student filling the position a certain percent. of the surplus balance, and to leave it to him whether he will spend all he earns in making his position a success or whether he will go into it as a money-making scheme. In cases, however, where the success of the position depends not so much on the expense involved as on the time spent, it would seem to be departing from the time-honoured customs of Queen's to give to the student engaged in the work a salary over and above the expenses involved, and which is none the less a salary because it is called an honorarium, but is the more a salary because it has come to be regarded as established by precedent. Many positions are filled around the College Halls requiring considerable ability and the sacrifice of considerable time, which receive no recognition, we are glad to say, beyond the honour that

may come to them who fill the offices. And it is to be hoped that the idea of paying a salary for services rendered by the students to their Alma Mater will never gain foothold at Queen's.

As to any specific recognition for the members of the JOURNAL staff, it was shown in a previous number of the JOURNAL to be an almost insoluble problem. The present arrangement, while appearing to be unfair to those who are asked to devote their time to JOURNAL work, is, as far as we can see, the most satisfactory one possible; besides appealing most to the spirit of Queen's, which has been defined as the spirit of sacrifice. No one regrets having ever served on the staff,—unless it cost him too many classes. Rather, he is glad to have the experience the position offers and also proud to have served Queen's. And words of encouragement, such as we occasionally receive, alone can add to the pleasure of the work. This much, however, we may fairly ask, that the professors should be lenient with us in the examinations. Indeed we hope they will be.

THE ideals which various Colleges hold up for their publications vary considerably, as is evidenced by the various criticisms offered by some of the magazines that come to our sanctum, on their exchanges. A fairly good magazine that comes to us has some criticism to offer on our JOURNAL, and that suggests the question whether the JOURNAL is playing the part in College life which it should play.

In the first place the QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY JOURNAL is somewhat of a puzzle to the exchange editor of our contemporary. With remarkable in-

sight he observes, "We infer from the title that it is the monthly publication of a university, and hence, we presume, it may be called a college journal." Only on one point was our critic mistaken. There is nothing in the title to tell how often the JOURNAL is supposed to be published. Had he been content to infer from the title that the JOURNAL is "the publication of a university" we would have been able to find no flaw in his inference. Or had our critic taken the trouble to look on the Editorial page he would have found—in small print, it is true, but clearly and prominently placed,—that the JOURNAL is a fortnightly publication. His mistake was no doubt due to the fact that only four numbers were published before Christmas; but in the two months and a half it is difficult to get out more than the four copies. The JOURNAL is our College newspaper. Some other Colleges have two or more publications, one appearing frequently and giving all the College news; the other appearing about once a month and cast in a more literary mould. Of that style of magazine we have the *Queen's Quarterly*, which is however edited by the faculty, has on its board representatives of other Canadian universities, and is open to articles from all over Canada. Hence the JOURNAL has to play the part at Queen's that is played by two or more publications at some other Colleges. So far the aim of the staff has been to make the JOURNAL the vehicle of University opinion and University news; hence little attention has been paid to the literary aspect, that is to say, to securing literary contributions from the students.

This fact has not escaped the eagle eye of our critic, who has this to say: "Now, it is not our contention that the 'QUEEN'S' is at all censurable for limiting its literary features to one essay or story, but we merely wish to remark that in so doing it distinguishes itself from the vast majority of College journals, which are unwise and extravagant enough to give to their readers two or three essays, a story, and, for the sake of greater variety, a number of poems." Evidently, then, it is our fault that while we call our publication a JOURNAL we have the presumption not to model ourselves after our contemporaries. Now, such is the variety of ideals among our exchanges, that it would be impossible to follow all. Nor have we been as assiduous in observing as our critic has been, and cannot therefore tell whether those publications only which have considerable literary matter are called Journals, or whether that term is ever used with the freedom with which we have dared to use it. This much, however, we must admit, that those of our exchanges have appealed to us the most which have considerable literary matter and yet are not stingy of College news. Of these there are a few, and them we can afford to copy. Others of our exchanges, however, have literary matter in abundance, but no College news; and to these we prefer our own JOURNAL.

This fact also must be taken into consideration, that contributions are not necessarily fit for publication merely because they are "literary." And while we must admit that in literary features our JOURNAL is far behind some of our contemporaries, we feel

that we are at any rate erring on the safe side; for a few of our exchanges, in their attempt to secure literary contributions from the students, fill their columns with matter the absence of which would enhance their publications. Our contemporary from which we quote is not one of these; but would be improved by more College news—unless there is another publication doing that work.

And while we admit that the literary department of our JOURNAL is far behind that of many of our exchanges (though even in that regard it is not a publication we need be ashamed of), we hope it is not mere egotism on our part to say that in respect of expressing University opinion and giving University news, our JOURNAL, if not superior to all the publications that come to our sanctum, is at least equal to the best. In order, however, that it may fulfil all the functions of a College publication, we would suggest that next year's staff make an effort to secure literary contributions of all sorts from the students—short and sweet preferred; for it is to be hoped that in the way of leading articles the addresses of the professors will continue to be published. As next year's staff is to be increased by the addition of a new department editor, the associate editor may perhaps be able to devote some of his time to securing contributions; or it may be advisable to add to the staff one or two "literary editors."

One question which our contemporary has raised is "Why so many professors' addresses and essays are printed in preference to productions by the students." To this we would answer that if it is a case of choice we will continue to prefer the professors'

contributions. Their addresses and essays are such as we will always refer to with pleasure and profit, and do not lose in value by being read. While it is students who mould public opinion among the students, it is the professors who give the incentive to and who encourage the high standard which we hope we are maintaining at Queen's. A graduate recently wrote: "Much as we are interested in what the boys are doing at Queen's, we are always glad to see what the professors are saying." However, we hope that we may be able to maintain the present high level which the JOURNAL has attained in its own way, and yet add to it by following the suggestion of our critic. We must thank him for his remarks, and commend him for his sarcastic style; which, however, is not the noblest style.

Ladies.

GROUPS.

THE other day, in prowling about this quaint, old, historic city with its happy-go-lucky ways and comfortable, deliberate, business methods, I found my way up into a certain photograph gallery. There, leaning against the wall, stood the '04 year group, in its first stage, in all its enormity, ready to be re-photographed. Could it be possible that the year boasted all these members? And how many different parts of our old world had a representative here! It was thrilling to look over all those faces—one hundred and four of them, not one missing; each face called up its own memory, and unconsciously carried one on and on, recounting the many days of college life. Only once did I pause in my dreams of the past, being brought rudely to the present,

and dimly conscious that something **was** not quite right. Why should a little man wearing a '03 pin on the lapel of his coat, look up at me from our '04 group? Perhaps he likes to have his picture taken; we'll be generous; I pass on, take up the broken thread, and hope for no further shocks.. Long I stand and look; and think how much has intervened between the bright October day on which this band, brave—but fresh,—gathered first in the old Limestone City, and this spring day, when all have been gathered together again, from far and near, to meet, not in person, but in spirit, in this little upper gallery. The King is here, under whose leadership we started out, but, who, wearied with the burden and heat of the day, fell: some four comrades, too, who faltered on the march; and many, who have wandered far from the old city and their class of '04. But others have joined our ranks; the King, under whose leadership we are now led on; our last two Honorary Presidents; our fair honorary member of the senior year, and numbers of students.

The various honorary presidents are in themselves indicative of the year's history; our first, the pride and admiration of every freshmen year; the next, the darling of all young philosophers, glorying in their first essay; third, the French Professor, then newly-appointed and lately arrived in Canada,—we juniors rose to the occasion; and fourth, the Greek Professor,—again the year rose to do honour to the new-comer;—fourth and last; no more honorary presidents, no more year meetings, no more groups. Next year a few of us may struggle about forlorn and disbanded,—dead-

weights or divinities, but hereafter,—Alas! "Ichabod, Ichabod, the glory is departed,"—at least, so it appears to '04.

As I stand and look at this group, I am reminded of the various groups within the group. There is the aristocratic group, a small body of four, having a monopoly on etiquette, blue-blood, and fine English; the Pol. Econ. group, humble souls, who sit with wide-open mouths, and swallow all the truths that drop down over the edge of the old pulpit; the Philosophy group, the grand totality, the great centre of truth, about whose outer edge, all the other groups, insignificant in comparison, float idly about. There is the Moderns group, too, whose members proverbially burn the midnight oil, and rise betimes and sleepily grope their way across the campus in the gray dawn of the morning to attend an eight o'clock class; and again, there is the musical group, most of whom have developed voices since coming to Kingston, and now spend their spare evenings at the Students' Vocal Club. The others are mainly groups of twos, whose distinguishing characteristics are largeness of heart and extreme felicity. In these groups it is evident that a unifying principle is at work. They have not the same tendency to break up at the close of the college course as the others have; but, on the contrary, tend to form unions to which the group idea is entirely lost. Strange how, as the years come and the years go, these latter groups continue to form! It must be so; it is absolutely necessary, else the all-important offices of Prophet, Historian and Poetess, would fall into disuse; the elections would then not become so exciting; and fur-

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ther, the items of news round the college would not be nearly so crisp and spicy, and the students might turn their attention to such questions as "How to raise money for a gymnasium?" or, "How to promote the interests of Queen's Missionary Association?", both of which would, of course, be very tame and trivial subjects, compared with the former.

The general conclusion is then, that groups of all kinds have their advantages; even year-groups go to enrich the photographer and fill up the vacant attic of the student's home in after years. Groups, which owe their origin to oneness of purpose, tend to stimulate each member to greater intellectual activity. And even the groups of two have their advantages, but these are—too numerous to mention.

The Y.W.C.A. held one of the most interesting and instructive meetings of the year on Feb. 26th, when Rev. Mr. Crummy addressed the lady students on the subject of the true foundation of missions. His own experience as a missionary, of which he gave us a brief but realistic account, enabled him to make the subject a vital one for us. Miss Bailey's sweet solo, "Guard While I Sleep," was another attractive feature of the meeting.

The lady students are glad to welcome into their ranks the new member. They hope that he will be treated with respect. Age demands respect.

The Levana Society held their elections, March 16th, when the following officers were elected for the coming year:

Hon. Pres., Mrs. Cappon; Pres., Miss Williams; Vice-Pres., Miss Singleton; Treas., Miss Spencer; Secy., Miss Poole; Prophet-Hist., Miss Dadson; Poetess, Miss Jean Scott; Sr. Curator, Miss Miller; Critic, Miss MacGregor; Con. of Program Com., Miss Tesky; Con. of Mus. Com., Miss Clarke; Con. of Athletic Com., Miss MacCormack.

The Y.W.C.A. held its elections on Friday, March 18th, when the following officers were elected for next session: Hon. Pres., Mrs. Dyde; Pres., Miss Hawes; Vice-Pres., Miss Cathro; Rec.-Secy., Miss C. MacFarlane; Cor.-Secy., Miss MacIntosh; Treas., Miss Elliott.

Arta.

PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY.

THE final meeting of the society was held in Convocation Hall, Friday, March 11, when an appreciative audience met to hear a paper on History by Mr. J. M. MacEachran, M.A. The keynote of the paper was, in the words of Emerson, that "man is explicable by nothing else than all his history,"—which is much more than a chronology of bare facts. The historian who limits himself to such a field accomplishes but a small part of what should be his task. The facts are most important doubtless, but not in themselves so much as in the way they reveal and outwardly express the great spiritual forces at work in man's heart. In this respect no historian is greater than Carlyle. Obscure as he often is in his narration of facts, he is unrivalled in his power of placing us in the atmosphere and conditions of the times of which he writes and

bringing home to us the all-important problems which agitated the hearts and minds of the men of those periods.

To illustrate his argument, Mr. MacEachran briefly reviewed the main epochs in the world's history. He then showed that the events thus presented were the inevitable expression of what man at each epoch really was, and that through the whole procession of times and actions could be traced a steady development toward higher conditions and ideals. When any nation had lost sight of its ideals or had ceased advancing toward them its decline was only a matter of time.

At the close of the lecture the Critic, Professor Dyde, had some very nice things to say of this and the previous meetings of the society. By its entertaining and instructive work during this its first year of existence the society had clearly earned the right to be ranked with the other university organizations as a most useful body. And the students who have attended the meetings of the society cordially endorse the Critic's remarks.

FINAL MEETING OF '04.

One more class has ended its official life as a body and is preparing to leave the sheltering arms of its Alma Mater. Soon the only bonds of union among the members of '04 Arts will be those of common memories. May they be only happy ones.

At its last class-meeting after transacting all ordinary business, the year appointed a permanent honorary executive, as follows: Hon. Pres., Mr. J. M. Macdonnell; Hon. Vice-Pres., Miss E. Ostrom; Hon. Sec.-Treas., Mr. N. B. Wormwith,

The JOURNAL staff for next session has been appointed and we sincerely extend to them our sympathies. During the remainder of this session they can perhaps derive some pleasure from the thought that they have been so honoured. Next session they can realize what a shadowy thing such an honour appears when contrasted with the duties and burdens of office.

Cram, cram, cram,

While the pages dance in glee!
And I would I might comprehend the words

My tired eyes can hardly see!

Oh well for the studious one

Who has worked from the very start,

And well for the maiden fair

Who has snared the tutor's heart.

But the fateful days roll by

And are gone as the fleeting glance,
And oh for the skill of the alchemist
To transmute my ignorance!

Cram, cram, cram,

Till I long in sullen despair

For the cheerless seat in the dismal Hall

And the fate that awaits me there.

Bibinitty.

THE new method in Homiletics still serves to bring to light gifts of oratory in unsuspected quarters. Mr. Yeats has been several times eclipsed, and that too by some who heretofore have refused to let the world know their powers. The only sad feature to notice is that gross plagiarism has been detected by the

Higher Critics. Two of the greatest preachers in the Hall, with a reputation extending through the length and breadth of the land, men who have hitherto been held in the highest esteem by their brethren, have brought iniquity into the fold. It has been proved conclusively that they cribbed their sermons on the way to the sanctuary. Not only this, but after attempting to "pack" an Alma Mater meeting, they also made efforts to pack the church. The Pope has the matter under consideration but it is claimed that he also has been corrupted owing to *proximity*. The Pope has authorized the Divinity Editor to issue a tug-of-war challenge. Be it known then to all peoples, nations and languages that twelve men of Divinity Hall stand ready to pull a rope against any other twelve men in the University. Especially would we make this known to the families and tribes of Science Hall. The twelve Divinities will be ready at any place or at any time, but would humbly suggest that the contest take place in Convocation Hall immediately after the examination on Van Oasterzee when they will be well *tempered*.

Medical examinations have been in progress and we have had jolly company in the Old Arts Building. We would however call the attention of some few of the Medicals to the fact that the Old Arts Building is neither a den nor a dissecting room, and that, however necessary smoking and spitting may be in those places, ordinary mortals, to say nothing of ladies, do not care to enter the old building and find it reeking with the fumes of medical tobacco.

The Divinity Editor takes this opportunity of extending congratulations to Mr. Reid, the business manager of the JOURNAL. The financial report this year is more satisfactory than in any preceding year. Mr. Reid has eclipsed all his predecessors in office, of whom the Divinity Editor is one.

Science.

"DANIEL THE PROPHET," YEA, A GREATER.

I N the year 1924 Rip Van Winkle of Science Hall pulled the stopper out of the wrong bottle and was suddenly awakened from a twenty years' slumber. He blindly groped his way from amidst the fumes of the laboratory in search of some one with whom he might match coppers. But alas! The old crowd of beaker lifters had gone and even those sitting on the steam coils were total strangers. A sad and lonely look came over his face which quickly changed to a look of determination to solve the mystery. He rolled a cigarette and wandering around the buildings in search of a familiar face found the only two survivors of the gang left in the city. "Irish" Dennis was acting as guide to freshmen in finding boarding-houses and knew the average temperature Fahrenheit of over nine hundred rooms. The other was "Dick," who had built Baltimore Trusses over all the rivers in Canada and had put all the Accident Insurance Companies out of business.

From these two Rip was able to learn the fate of a few of the others. B. O. was in the town of C—, where by a most improved method of ballot-

box stuffing he had been elected mayor. He was captain of the basket ball team, champion golf player and Sunday school superintendent, and it was rumoured that he visited a mine the previous summer.

Kid, Cart and Suthy, after making a careful spectrum analysis of the aurora borealis, had decided that it was rays of light from radium and had gone north on a twenty years' prospecting expedition. Fourteen waggons drawn by mules carried their supplies; ten of the waggons were loaded with a preparation to cure snake bites as they had learned that reptiles were very dangerous in the regions they were about to visit. Before leaving, a farewell dance had been given them by the ladies, at which Suthy badly blistered his left foot.

Jimmy Milden had completed three hundred yards of a railway on the prairie and dressed in his neat track uniform tried a sprint with the first locomotive and easily won by a margin of fifty seconds.

SCIENCE FLASHES.

Many of the bridges to be calculated in the coming examinations will fall owing to the decimal point being placed in the wrong place. However, if any weights fall upon us, may they be no heavier than "Rankin's ideal truss."

It is rumoured that Prof. Nicol intends to do research work during the holidays in Germany.

Many of the students consider themselves "constants" in the approaching differential examinations.

No one should give up hope, for who knows, we may all be integrated into happy functions of X.

First Student: I hear we have to get up the life of "Penman" for Senior English exam.

Second Student: "Yes, it is a shame to keep him under a bushel."

Third Student: "A bushel! No a pint. You could use him to play the three shell game."

The trouble in a Descriptive Geometry exam. is not so much in seeing a plane as in seeing too many of them.

First Soph. to Second Soph. (who has turned up Monday morning with drawing outfit): "Don't you know it is wrong to work on Sunday?"

Second Soph.: "Yes, but not in my case—'If an ass falleth into a pit, it is not wrong to dig him out on the Sabbath day.'"

Most people hate to be "kicked" at, but when "kicked" they do not mind other people going through the same operation.

To get started properly in modern business life both a fire and a failure are quite fashionable.

FRESHMAN CHIRP.

Professor of Algebra: Mr. M—re, I have $x = \frac{3}{2}$, is there any other possible value for "x"?

Mr. M—re (looking thoughtfully at the board for a few minutes and making some lightning calculations): "Yes — 1½."

Athletics.

ATHLETIC COMMITTEE'S ANNUAL

REPORT.

THE annual report was presented to the Alma Mater Society on Saturday evening, the 12th inst. The report shows the finances to be in a very healthy state. The total receipts amount to \$3,901.32, with a balance of \$425.87 over the expenditure. The various clubs showed slight deficits in their accounts. In addition, the committee during the session prepared a gymnasium for the lady students in the top flat of the old Arts Building. The sum of \$500 was also paid on the Athletic grounds mortgage. The amount of indebtedness on the grounds now stands at \$2,639.60, but this money will likely be paid in a few years. On the gymnasium fund and lower campus, \$372 was paid during the session. The report is admirably prepared and reflects credit on the energetic secretary-treasurer, W. H. MacInnes. Mr. MacInnes took office as secretary-treasurer two years ago and has proved himself well qualified for this position, which he is to occupy for another year.

NEW ATHLETIC COMMITTEE.

The Athletic Committee for the ensuing year has been elected as follows: W. H. MacInnes, B.A., Secretary-treasurer; J. A. Richardson, D. C. Ramsay, J. M. Macdonnell, J. Fairlie, J. A. Donnell, M.A., P. Shaver, J. V. Dillabough, J. P. Snider, J. R. Stewart, Miss Patterson, Miss Cormack; Prof. Brock representing the Senate; W. F. Nickle, B.A., representing the city. Prof. Shortt and Dr. C. K. Clarke have each another year

to serve on the committee as representatives of the Senate and city respectively.

HOCKEY.

The officers of Queen's Hockey Club for next season have been elected as follows:

Hon. President, Dr. W. G. Anglin; President, M. B. Baker, B.A.; Vice-President, Geo. Richardson; Captain, Marty Walsh; Secretary-treasurer, R. Mills; Assistant Secretary-Treasurer, L. Malcolm; Captain 2nd team, H. G. Craig.

Medicine.

DE PRESCRIPTIONIBUS.

IN the excavations made some years ago in the north of Ireland, various records were unearthed which are of the utmost importance. The greatest difficulty has been experienced in translating them, and their being at last comprehended is due to the patient labours of a great American linguist who has succeeded in turning them into idiomatic English. It remained for him to discover that the language in which they were written was that known as the Gaelic, with the exception that most of the words were mis-spelled. Their importance consists, in the first place, in that they show that the said language is of the greatest antiquity and was once spoken by men of learning. It must, therefore, have been at one time pronounceable, although some claim that, if so, the vocal cords must have been situated in some portion of the oesophagus, probably near its lower extremity, while others go so far as to state that they must have been in the first portion of the duodenum. The

change in position may have taken place as a result of the greater security of life in later times so that it became no longer necessary to use the voice as a weapon with which to terrorize others, in order that the individual might survive. In fact, it probably happened that those individuals survived who were able, by the crafty use of language, to convince the multitude of their superior wisdom, so that the vocal cords gradually became capable of producing more musical sounds and moved nearer to the encephalon. But some who take this view think that we must assume the existence of a greater number of neurones in the nervous system of that period or a less intimate relationship between the axones and dendrites, so that the sounds stimulating the tympanum became somewhat modified before reaching the auditory centre. It is argued that unless this were the case, the sounds of the language expressed by the primitive vocal machinery of that time would have been so intolerable as to produce unconsciousness and death from shock. In that case the race and language would have become extinct, or if, as a recent scientist, writing under an assumed name, was bold enough to claim, "the sounds of the human voice when used for a length of time, the rate and intensity being constant, are less irritating to the speaker himself than to others in the ratio of the square of the time to unity," then the one with the greatest powers of endurance would have alone survived. The identity of the formulator of this theory was soon discovered however, and he was pursued by a large army of preachers and temperance lecturers of both sexes led by some statesmen

and politicians, and would certainly have been overtaken and slain had he not brought his pursuers to a sudden halt by beginning a harangue in which he retracted his heretical statements. His theory must therefore be discarded.

One of these records which has been placed in the British Museum and labelled "*De Prescriptionibus*" is in substance as follows:—"A prescription is a written direction, given by a physician for the use of some substance or substances by some person other than the writer himself. I lay down the following principals—It shall be given for some purpose. It shall be written in a language not comprehended of the people. It shall not produce instant death lest the patient should have a friend, such friend not being an heir to the estate or to any part of it, who might think the physician had made a mistake. Neither shall it produce an immediate cure lest the person should not return for more and lest the families of other sick persons should cease to employ you. On the whole, although many eminent authorities oppose me, I lay it down as a principle that it shall do as little harm as possible. The first substance placed therein shall be that one indicated by the symptoms of the victim. The second shall be for the purpose of counteracting the first. The third shall correct the effects of the combination of the first and second. The above substances as well as the diluent shall be of some uncostly material so that if it should turn out to be a bad debt there may be no loss sustained. If my disciples will follow these directions they will succeed."

THE EXTRA MURAL COURSE.

To the Editor of Queen's University Journal.

SIR:—I have often thought of calling attention through the columns of your JOURNAL to what has all along appeared to me to be a defect in the Extra-Mural Courses of Queen's University. Your University Calendar admits, in connection with them, the need of keeping the non-resident students in proper touch with what is going on at the University Classes. I write then with reference to the want of proper and efficient correspondence instruction in connection with the Extra-Mural Courses of Queen's University. While these courses in my humble opinion fill a long-felt want in bringing higher education to the doors of those for whom residence at the University is impossible, nevertheless they ought to fill the measure to the full.

The calendar provides among others—Tutorial fees, \$5.00, I think, a subject. The University of Chicago has a most efficient correspondence-Study Department in connection with its non-resident work. A charge is there made of \$8.00 and \$16.00 for a minor (40 lessons), and a major (60 or 80 lessons), in any subject connected with a liberal education, and let me assure you that it is most thorough, for I speak as a student. A subject is there taught by correspondence by means of Instruction Sheets. Each sheet indicates a weekly portion of a given subject—points out its difficulties—makes suggestions—marks its cardinal topic, by cautions, etc., concluding the whole with an examination paper, which is written by the student *on his honour*,—the unfair

preparation of which the nature of the questions discover,—in this way gradually preparing the mind of the student for a complete and thorough digestion of the whole topic. The paper is then sent to the University Reader for correction and afterwards returned to the student.

Burlington House at Cambridge, England, while not officially connected with the University of London, prepares all external-students in England and the Colonies by means of such sheets, with a success almost unattended by any failure to pass the well-known rigorous examinations of this Cosmopolitan seat of learning.

It has occurred to me that even by slightly increasing the tutorial fees at Queen's, such Instruction Sheets could be conveniently and cheaply printed and distributed among extra-mural students after the American and English fashion above referred to. Just how the extra-mural students at Queen's successfully and so thoroughly in such a comparatively short time complete the courses without some help of this kind is most surprising, but I venture to think that some of the courses—unless one would take life's whole span to work on them—could not be efficiently completed without some such aid. I speak especially with reference to the Honour Course in Political Science and History. I am well aware that all the Tutors at Queen's are doing a very good work, as it is, in trying to keep the extra-Mural students posted by letters as to what work should be done in each subject, &c., but I venture to think that if the University of Chicago or Burlington House plans were only even partially adopted in Queen's, the results

both as regards efficiency and numbers, would more than pay for the trouble and outlay.

Yours truly,

JOHN J. POWERS.

(Arts, '00.)

Halifax, N.S., March 8th, 1904.

Exchanges.

“WHEN one does his best that is success.”—*The Sibyl*.

For the sake of obtaining material from the students, “*The Sibyl*,” Elmira College, offered a prize to the class which submitted the greatest number of acceptable articles in a given time. No restrictions were placed on the nature of the material, whether essay, story, or poetry, this being left to the student, as the object was to receive as much good material as possible. Considerable interest was taken in the contest, the Freshmen winning, with the Sophomores a close second. That this plan was successful is attested by the excellent quality of literary contributions to “*The Sibyl*.” Half the space in “*The Sibyl*” is devoted to Editorials and College News (more than is given in many others of our exchanges), and thus “*The Sibyl*” is serving the main purpose, as we conceive it, of a College paper. The other half of the space is reserved for the literary effusions of the students. These are not the long and wearisome essays and stories that some College papers have; and which, excellent as they may be in quality, are doubtless skipped by the majority of the readers. The contributions to “*The Sibyl*” consist of short essays, stories or sketches, covering from half a page to two pages, and a few short poems. These are attractive and readable, and show

considerable talent among the students; and thus “*The Sibyl*” is serving “the other main purpose” of a College paper. We can recommend the plan of “*The Sibyl*” to next year’s JOURNAL staff. The “*Acadia Athenaeum*” also has a fair amount of literary contributions and a good amount of college news.

“It is necessary that the college man know men. He must know them because he has to live with them; because he wants to help them, and because he must influence them if he is to be a success. . . . There are a handful of men to be found in every college who believe and practice the doctrine that the only end of college life is the acquisition of knowledge acquired from books and professional lectures. . . . These men work and fail. They are earnest, persistent and industrious, single in purpose and ambition, but they are one-sided. The saddening fact is that they worked so hard that they did not deserve to fail, and yet failed so completely. . . . ‘As we journey through life, let us live by the way.’” — *Brandon College Monthly*.

“Is not the aboriginal matron of the Southern Cross, bedecked in her tawdry, not more happy than ‘her ladyship’ in England, buried alive in the borrowed vesture of half the animals of creation, from the innocent sheep to the timid chamois?”—*The Niagara Index*.

“Emerson says: ‘It seems as if the day were not wholly profane in which we have given heed to some natural object.’” The interesting sketch,

"Winter Rambles," in "*The Wells College Chronicle*," from which this quotation is made, is one we can recommend to every lover of nature.

"A cheery word, a smile, a nod,
And some poor traveller, bowed
and slow,
Forgets the while his secret woe,
And walks with lighter step towards
God."

Notre Dame Scholastic.

Students in Senior English may be interested in the article discussing "The Madness of Hamlet," in the "*Notre Dame Scholastic*" for March 5th.

"A late newspaper editorial headed 'Growing Demand For Unclouded Brains' conveys certain information which the college student would do well to heed. Many employers have placed a ban upon gambling, the excessive use of intoxicants, and the smoking of cigarettes. The miners of Pennsylvania, realizing that many accidents occur through the fault of drunkards, have refused to admit into their organizations anyone addicted to intoxicants. The moral will not be lost on the young man who is in earnest about his success."—*Notre Dame Scholastic.*

The December "*Acadia Athenaeum*" has a poem entitled "A Christmas Vision." The dreamer sees in a heap all the Christmas presents ever given during the nineteen centuries. Beside the mound he sees Him in whose memory Christmas day is celebrated. "What I had seen were symbols, both, of love—The first of man's poor love for brother man,—Which is as naught

beside that other love—The wondrous love of God for all mankind." We must protest; for it seems to us that "man's poor love for brother man," if sincere, is the highest expression we can have of God's love. Unfortunately man's love is not always sincere.

"The opening of the University of Munich to women marks the first concession of full student rights to women in Germany."—*The Wells College Chronicle.*

"The thrill that passed through the world at the death of Livingstone did more for Africa than if he could have finished his work."—*The Anchor.*

The same lesson is taught in the story in the *Niagara Index* entitled "The Last Martyr of the Coliseum." The hermit Telemachus places himself between the two gladiators in the arena. The crowd are maddened at this interruption of their sport and call for his death. But his death sounds the death-knell of this bloody sport.

"To have a friend is to have one of the richest gifts that life can bring, but to be a friend is to have a solemn and tender education of the soul day by day."—*Ex.*

The "*M. S. U. Independent*" has an editorial protesting against University interference in student affairs. Of course we do not know what occasioned this editorial; but on general principles we can heartily endorse the position of the editor. Self-government by the students is becoming more and more the principle of all Colleges, and the result is that the men and women

leaving College halls are more self-reliant and better fitted to become citizens,—for to make good citizens is the purpose of a University.

First Student—"Why is "H" like whiskey?"

Second Student (not a medical)—"Give it up."

First Student—"Because it makes appetite, happy-tight."—*Ex.*

FAMOUS PUZZLE.

Here is a famous old puzzle. All the missing words in the following verse are composed of the same six letters:
The — sat in his — gray
Watching the — of moonbeams play
On a log that low in the bushes lay.
And this is what he sang,
"Thou — the great, thou — the strong,
To thee does the — of battles belong,"
And the — of leaves took up the song.

John Barleycorn.

The reader may work it out for himself and mail it to his grandmother when completed. The first word is "sutler." All the others, bear in mind, are made up of the same letters.

"An oration on the "Unity of Science," the sole literary feature of the February edition, evinces much scholarly ability, together with depth and broadness of views."—*The Victoriana.*

"So the deep chested, broad-shouldered young men rushing into ranks from all America to strive for the ever rising crest of athletic honour, strive for years, pushing away with firm hands self-indulgence of all sorts, to

gain a reward as tangible as the Greek laurels, for the seeker procures not only the laurels but a finely shaped body full of health and beauty. The essence of athletic sport is health, long life and a happy spirit, sunshine absorbed, digested and become a part of one."—*The Hedding Graphic.*

"A VISION.

"To me, in slumber's garden, a dream came, strange and fair,
The vision of a woman, of beauty wondrous rare.*
All golden were her tresses, her robes of purple hue,
A brow so high and thoughtful, eyes lustrous, deep and true.

"Her whole face seemed transfigured by radiance from above,
A being one must worship, and ere long grow to love.
Her name? Just as I wakened 'twas whispered in my ear:
Elmira—Queen of Wisdom! Our Alma Mater dear!"

The Sibyl.

"If you was a millionaire," said Plodding Pete, "would you found a library?"

"I am surprised at yer ungrammaticalness," replied Meandering Mike. "I would not found a library. I would find a brewery."—*Ex.*

"Do you think," began Growells, as he sawed away at his breakfast bacon, "that the time will ever come when men will cook?"

"Not in this world, my dear," calmly rejoined the feminine end of the scene.—*Ex.*

"Three men entered a hotel and began exchanging confidences. A said: 'Yes, I was once taken for the Prince of Wales.' 'That was nothing,' said B. 'I was once taken for the Duke of Aragon.' 'Oh!' said C., 'I once stepped into a store and a man walked up and, grasping my hand, said: "Holy Moses! are you here."'"—*Ex.*

"Mr. R. (opening a criticism at the debate)—'Mr. Chairman and boys of the College.'

Voice—'What about the girls?'

Mr. R.—'I was under the impression that the boys embraced the girls'"—*Ex.*

A rose unto the flower king,
Came weeping one fair day;
Said she, "My Lord, some thief hath come

And stole my rouge away."

And when the king bade zephyrs go
Investigate the crime,
The villain soon was run to earth;
They found the thief was Thyme.

—*Southern Collegian.*

"Why are two women kissing each other like the golden rule?"

"Because they do unto each other as they would men should do unto them."—*Ex.*

"Mike (to Pat, who is working with the 'endless' rope on a hod elevator)—'Pat, what are yez doing' to that rope?'

Pat—'Oi am tryin' fer to find the ind uv it, but Oi can't. Some one must hev cut it off intoirely and took it home with him.'"—*Ex*

Marty Walsh's stick handling reminds us of Dr. Randy McLennan, captain of the Klondike team, his

shooting of Rayside, and his temperament at times of the porcupine.

Eric Sutherland after reading the poem on the hockey player in the *Whig* smiled a smile.

De Nobis.

"I know no personal cause to spurn at him
but for the general."

THOSE who know Jim D—ll—b—gh's phenomenal strength will be amazed to hear that he went to the Queen's-McGill game with merely a Single-Ton on his arm.

Now that the season of tempting offers for book-agents is arrived we might warn the uninitiated that in the course of his work he may meet with many a "stern" rejoinder. Rob McL—n confesses he once received such a forcible one that the farmer who administered it had to use crutches for a week. Appreciating his sensitive nature we can sympathize with him in the pain such a rebuff would cause him.

SEQUEL TO THE GREAT CRYSTAL MYSTERY.

Professor (to "Windy," at the Mining Institute meeting)—"Just collar a bit of that radium for me, will you, and I won't forget you in April."

As we observe how high the moon often gets, we no longer wonder how the legend arose that it was made of cheese.

AT THE MUSICAL CONCERT AT A. M. S. MEETING.

S. B—ggs, as conductor, aroused great admiration by his reflex-action, quick-return movement. With so

many woodpiles about us, we ourselves feel that such energy was misplaced.

When the President announced "The Lobster's Promenade" it was merely a coincidence that Billy (whose name is not "High"), trod a measure down the aisle.

Professor to C—rt—n: "So you thoroughly understand the 'shot' effect?"

C—rt—n (absent-mindedly): "Yes, I've been in that stage."

Jim McC—I—m (after hammering at both doors of the New Arts' Building, looks at his watch, which indicates 7.02 a.m.): Well ——— * * ! ! ! ? ? ——— and I thought I was late for Junior English.

INDENTURE.

(*Goethe's Wilhelm Meister.*)

"ART is long, life short, judgment difficult, opportunity transient. To act is easy, to think is hard; to act according to our thought is troublesome. Every beginning is cheerful; the threshold is the place of expectation. The boy stands astonished, his impressions guide him; he learns sportfully, seriousness comes on him by surprise. Imitation is born with us; what should be imitated is not easy to discover. The excellent is rarely found, more rarely valued. The height charms us, the steps to it do not; with the summit in our eye we love to walk along the plain. It is but a part of art that can be taught; the artist needs it all. Who knows it half, speaks much and is always wrong; who knows it wholly inclines to act and speaks seldom or late.

The former have no secrets and no force; the instruction they can give is like baked bread, savoury and satisfying for a single day; but flour cannot be sown and seed-corn ought not to be ground. Words are good but they are not the best. The best is not to be explained by words. The spirit in which we act is the highest matter. Action can be understood and again represented by the spirit alone. No one knows what he is doing while he acts aright; but of what is wrong we are always conscious. Whoever works with symbols only, is a pedant, a hypocrite, or a bungler. There are many such and they like to be together. Their babbling detains the scholar; their obstinate mediocrity vexes even the best. The instruction which the true artist gives us opens the mind; for where words fail him deeds speak. The true scholar learns from the known to unfold the unknown, and approaches more and more to being a master."

SUMMER EMPLOYMENT.

The Confederation Life Association has openings for several canvassers in Eastern Ontario. Liberal contracts will be offered men who can produce business. Good chances for students during the recess. Apply by letter to E. Newton Jory, General Agent, 52 Elgin St., Ottawa, or J. Tower Boyd, Superintendent of Agencies, Toronto.

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It is very desirable that all unpaid subscriptions be remitted before the close of the session so that the books may be audited and put into shape for the new management.

E. J. REID.

Business Manager.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON ADDRESSES.

THE series of afternoon addresses for this session has been completed with the exception of the Baccalaureate sermon on April 24th, when Rev. John MacKay, B.D., of Montreal, will give the farewell address to the graduating class in Arts, Science and Divinity.

We have had the opportunity this year of listening to very able preachers. The subjects of discourse have always been those of the widest and deepest interest to every thoughtful student, and we are confident that the student-body as a whole is deeply grateful both to those who delivered the addresses and those who induced the speakers to visit Queen's University.

During the month of March we had the pleasure of listening to our Vice-Principal, Dr. Watson, Rev. Hugh Pedley, B. A., Montreal; Rev. Dr. S. D. Chown, Toronto, and Rev. Dr. E. D. MacLaren, Toronto.

The Vice-Principal's address was, like all his utterances, deeply appreciated by his hearers. Dr. Watson dealt with some of the permanent aspects of Calvinism.

Rev. Hugh Pedley, B.A., pastor of Emmanuel Congregational church, Montreal, spoke forcibly and eloquently, inspiring his audience with the optimistic spirit which is characteristic of himself.

Rev. Dr. Chown dealt very interestingly with some of the evils which have to be overcome before Canadian public life can be pure. He pointed out the strange lack of a public conscience, which is so characteristic nowadays, which allows people to condone in public life what they would never

permit in private. He asserted that political corruption would continue so long as the people considered the franchise as something to be bought or sold. They must be taught to consider it as one of their highest privileges, and then only will political corruption be destroyed.

On March 27th, Rev. Dr. E. D. MacLaren gave an address dealing with some of the dangers which Canada as a nation has to overcome. There is the possibility of national disunion in view of the ever-increasing tide of immigration from foreign countries, especially of people of Slavie origin. This danger is being augmented by the policy of the Federal Government, which is settling these immigrants in large blocks, there being, for example, in one district in the North-West, 6,000 of these strangers, all huddled together, with only a half dozen inhabitants of British origin. The task of assimilating this foreign product and transforming it into good Canadian material is obviously made very difficult by the present system.

Another peril confronting the North-West is that of immorality. While, no doubt, every species of evil in the West, has its parallel in the older portions of the Dominion, yet there are circumstances in a western country which give the powers which make for evil an almost overwhelming force. Mining towns in the West have conditions to face unknown in Ontario. It was a proverb several years ago that men left their religion behind on crossing the Rockies; and yet while this proverb is heard less frequently now-a-days, conditions in the West are still very trying; and if a young man, after several years in the West, returns East as good as

when he left home, both he and his friends can well thank God.

A third peril to the future well-being is that of godlessness, the apparently increasing indifference to all that appeals to our higher natures. Here again the West has severe battles to fight and the church must do its utmost to aid the forces for right. The presence of a church will often be of the greatest help to a western man, even although he never attends any of its services. It will recall to his remembrance his old home and surroundings and may be the means of changing the current of his career. Dr. MacLaren closed his address by an appeal to the Divinity students, urging them to do all in their power for that vast heritage of ours, Western Canada.

Our Alumni.

We are pleased indeed to acknowledge a letter from Mr. J. S. Ferguson, B.A., who is located at present in Didsbury, Alberta. We have no doubt the Didsburyites have already heard the Gaelic slogan and have listened to yarns which only "Joe" could tell.

Mr. Alf. Kennedy, M.A., is another recent graduate who has not forgotten to write to the JOURNAL. "Alf." is teaching in Albert College, Belleville.

ALMA MATER SOCIETY.

THE meetings recently of this society have been both interesting and important. On March 19th a JOURNAL staff for next session was elected. Mr. J. C. McConachie, B.A., is the editor-in-chief-elect; the names of the

other members of the new staff will be found in another column. A constitution for the new Debate Committee was adopted, and the members of the committee appointed. A new constitution for the musical committee was also adopted, partly at this meeting, and the rest at the succeeding meeting. The new constitution will, we hope, do away with the confusion into which musical affairs have fallen in past years and will restore them to much needed harmony. The matter of granting \$57.60 to two members of the Musical Club for losses sustained by them in attempting to finance a tour, was laid over for a week.

On Saturday, March 26th, the principal matter of interest was the recommendation by the musical committee that \$57.60 be paid two members of the club. After considerable discussion, an amendment was introduced that these two members be paid \$25.00 for losses sustained at the Gananoque and Brockville concerts. An amendment to the amendment was made that these two members be paid \$25.00 for services rendered the society. The second amendment carried.

The matter of granting \$25.00 annually to the musical committee was adopted and made part of the musical committee's constitution. The musical committee now has jurisdiction over three clubs, the Ladies' Glee Club, the Men's Glee Club, and the Mandolin and Guitar Club. The two last named clubs think they can finance matters independently of the Alma Mater Society. The Ladies' Glee Club will, however, it is thought, require some financial assistance.

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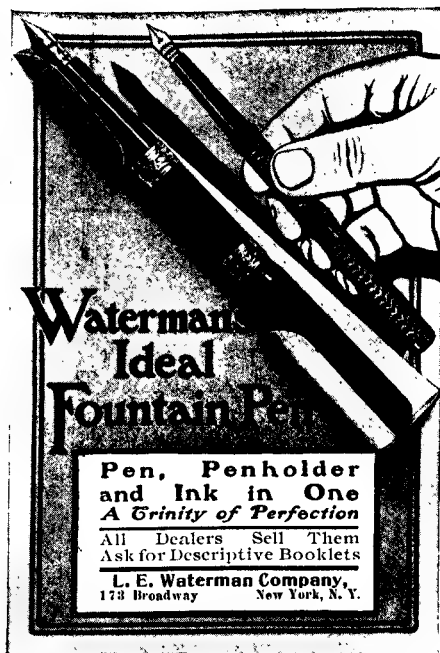
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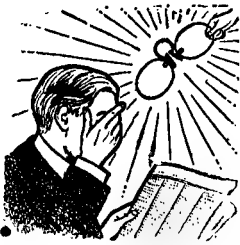
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Educational Department Calendar

March:

1. Inspectors' Annual Reports to Department, due.
- Annual Reports from High School Boards, to Department due. (This includes the Financial Statement.)
- Financial Statement of Teachers' Associations to Department, due.
- Separate School Supporters to notify Municipal Clerks.
31. Night Schools close (session 1903-1904.)
- High Schools, second term, and Public and Separate Schools close.

April:

1. Return by Clerks of counties, cities, etc., of population to Department, due.
- GOOD FRIDAY.
4. EASTER MONDAY.
5. Annual meeting of the Ontario Educational Association at Toronto.
11. High Schools, third term, and Public and Separate Schools open after Easter Holidays.
15. Reports on Night Schools due.
- Examinations in School of Practical Science begin.
21. Annual examination in Applied Science begins.
25. Last day for receiving applications for examination of candidates not in attendance at the Ontario Normal College.
28. Art School Examinations begin.

May:

2. Toronto University Examinations in Arts, Law, Medicine and Agriculture begin.
- Notice by candidates for the High School Entrance Examination, to Inspectors, due.
6. ARBOR DAY. (1st Friday in May.)
23. Empire Day (first school day before 24th May.)
- Notice by candidates for the District Certificate, Junior Leaving, Senior Leaving, University Matriculation, Commercial Specialist and Kindergarten Examinations, to Inspectors, due.
24. QUEEN VICTORIA'S BIRTHDAY (Tuesday.)
25. Examination at Ontario Normal College, Hamilton, begins.

N.B.—Departmental Examination Papers for past years may be obtained from the Carswell Publishing Company, No. 30 Adelaide Street, E., Toronto.



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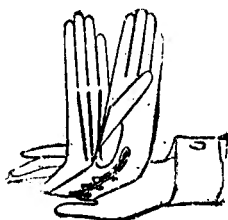
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